

The recent Australian Tour of Frank Zappa and his giggling accomplices has aroused widespread interest in the work of this rock world's greatest eccentric genius, even to the extent of his being featured by the ABC on Monday Conference. Honestly believing Zappa to be the most exciting musical thing currently happening on board Spaceship Earth, and having been sufficiently inspired by the experience of witnessing his performance in Sydney a couple of weeks ago, I decided, at the risk of seeming highly presumptuous, to set down a few thoughts on his music and its significance for the world.

Frank Zappa was born of Italian parents in Baltimore on December 21st, 1940, was dismissed as a failure by his high school, and attended college for one semester before dropping out. His musical career commenced at age 15 when he played drums for a group called the Ramblers. He started playing the guitar a few years later. For a time he held an-8-to-5 job in advertising, and was a member of a "tiptoe-thru-the-tulips-Type band, wearing white tuxedo coat, black pants and patent-leather shoes, hair slicked back, choreography, played 3 twist numbers a nite, and the rest of the stuff was "Oh-How-we Danced-the-Night" ... ". At this stage together with old high-school friend Don van Vleit (now avant-garde rock musician Captain Beefheart) he was working on a serious project: a rock operetta entitled "I was a Teenage Maltshop". Lack of money prevented it from being produced. After a while in iail (for what reason I

am unable to discover) Zappa emerged and formed the original Mothers of Invention, which comprised Zappa himself as lead guitarist; lead vocalist Ray Collins; two drummers Jim Black and Billy Mundi; pianist Bon Preston, Roy Estrada on electric bass and Bund Gardner on woodwinds. Ugly, hairy, outrageous in attire and behaviour, the Mothers erupted onto the contemporary music scene like a thunderous fart in the quiet corridors of the White House. On stage they were totally unpredictable, treating their audiences with a furious contempt which sometimes involved pelting those nearest the stage with rotten fruit. Someone must have been impressed with their act, as they were signed up with a record company and in 1966 recorded their first album, which was entitled FREAK OUT. Blunt and harsh in its satirical content innovatory in its musical content, it was followed in 1967 by ABSOLUTELY FREE. ABSOLUTELY FREE was, at the time (and may still be) by far the most brilliant piece of rock music ever recorded. It is an integrated performance consisting of two "Underground Oratatios" respectively entitled "Absolutely Free" and "the MOI American Pageant". "Absolutely Free" itself is a violently nonsensical outburst of musical hysteria, built around absurd dada imagery: plastic people, a duke of prumes, vegetables which, when you call, respond to you. It includes a 7-minute-long improvisational track, highlighting Zappa's

### the life & times of frank zappa and the mothers

guitar work, entitled "the Invocation & Ritual Dance of the Young Pumpkin". Its companion is an insane journey through suburban America, a vivid musical collage characterised by rapid shifts through a bewildering variety of musical styles and moods, from beautiful orchestral passages to cabaret-style jazz, which culminates in "Brown Shoes Don't Make It" - the breathless musical saga of the seduction of a 13-year-old girl - and concludes with "America Drinks & Goes Home" - an intricately assembled reconstruction of a '50s night club scene; complete with thumping piano, shuffle drums, and Zappa rendering an insane parody of a compere's patter: "....it's about time to close now.....hope you've had as much fun as we've had.....hope we've progressive rock. Its uniqueness is the played your requests....the songs you like

Two more records in a similar vein, LUMPY GRAVY and WE'RE ONLY IN IT FOR THE MONEY, were subsequently post-World War I Dada movement in released, and in 1968 CRUISIN' WITH REUBEN AND THE JETS; an album which, at first listening, appears to be straight 1950's style rock'n'roll. complete with banal love lyrics, but in which the form of the music is employed to make a parody of itself - The cliche is stated with such seriousness that it can only be non-serious.

In the same year, the Mothers of Invention launched an experiment in the combination of two contemporary art forms, rock music and the movie film. It was entitled UNCLE MEAT and unfortunately never completed due to lack of money, but a double album, containing lilities which could be realised by delibermost of the music which had been recorded for it, was released. Although somewhat fragmented, UNCLE MEAT contains some of the most exciting avantgarde instrumental material which Zappa has yet recorded. Extensive use was made of imaginative production techniques here; over-dubbing, compressed tapes and weird sound effects are an integral part of the actual compositions, not mere afterthoughts or additions. The music itself reflects a very wide variety of influences - jazz, chamber music, and rock'n'roll - which are combined to create some brilliantly weird compositions: "Dog Breath, in the Year of the Plague". "Project X" and "the Uncle Meat Variations" especially.

After having produced two more primarily instrumental LP's, BURNT WEENY SANDWICH and WEASELS RIPPED MY FLESH, Zappa disbanded the original Mothers in the fall of 1969. Since then he has been working with a constantly changing assortment of musicians. He has produced several heavily jazz-oriented instrumental albums. In HOT RATS he appears to be examining classical forms through the medium of rock music, and this theme has been carried through to form the basis of the recently-released GRAND WAZOO, which was recorded with a 20-piece band. His second movie. 200 MOTELS, has had considerable commercial success in the US. (although it is currently banned in Australia). This animated film depicts the life on the road of a touring band. Although it is musically less distinguished than UNCLE MEAT. the film's overall conception is unique; the music and the celluloid are synchronized to create an effect which has been described as an "audio-visual barrage". With the band with which he recorded

entirely live albums: LIVE AT THE FILLIMORE and JUST ANOTHER BAND in music. This is achieved by the re-FROM L.A. These consist of Zappa satire at its best, bluntest, smuttiest and most vaudeville; musically they are loud and solid, featuring the frenzied lead vocals of Mark Volman and Howard Kaylan. In "Billy the Mountain" from JUST ANOTHER BAND Zappa creates in the form of a musical narrative a lengthy comic tale concerning the vacation wanderings through America of Billy the Mountain and his wife Ethel the

The essence of Zappa's art has always

been dynamic unpredictability; his work

has always been consistently ahead of, and distinct from, the mainstream of result of the fact that it is the expression of genuine avant-garde revolutionary consciousness. In many ways, Zappa's endeavour is analagous with that of the painting and poetry. Beneath the sarcasm and ribaldry, his satire is a direct and hard-hitting critique of the social morality and institutions of middle-classs America. It is able to transcend the misplaced idealism of the folk-rock style of musical protest, in it the protest is contained in the forms as well as the content of the work. musical imagery contained in ABSOLUTE-LY FREE, UNCLE MEAT, or "Billy the Mountain" is a confrontation: of the rational, categorized world by an opposite, irrational world of contrived absurdity. Zappa set out to demonstrate the possib-

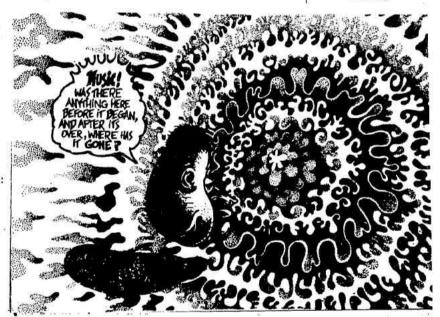
ate creation of disorder and incongruity moval of musical elements from their familiar context, juxtaposition of violently opposed moods and styles. His music is a totally-involving experience. He has himself commented upon the difficulty experienced in getting musicians performing in a manner which is, by ordinary standards, ugly - participating in a process of questioning of established aesthetic standards.

At the gut level of communication, Zappa works by inspiration of ambivalent reactions: by an angry and uninhibited sault upon the sensory system of the listener. In one sense, his is a profoundly anti-idealistic stance; he sets out to dfeile the empty ideal of "love" espoused by hip and straight culture alike. As he says:

"I think it's easier to make somebody mad than to make somebody love, and seeing how hate is the absolute negative of love, if you can evoke hatred and its really there, you could polarise it and you could really have

Historically, the sociological dimension of Zappa's music can be seen as the expression of the cynicism of the post-Chicago era in American politics, just as Dylan was a phenomenon of the hope of the Kennedy era. However, to categorize his art in such a fashion could be simplistic; its essence is its ambiguity and its spirit of irrational opposition to the established reality, whatever form it may

Trevor Lewis



### ONTENTS

LETTERS	p. 2
DOCTORS, SEMESTER CALENDAR	p. 3
LE BOMBE, SEX STRIKE, SPORTS UN	ION p.
CAMP ROCK SCENE	p.
AN INTERVIEW WITH CHITEPO	p.
ANU ELITISM	p.7
ASSESSMENT OF STAFF	p.8
FILM REVIEWS	p.9
JACK GROWFORD	p.1
POST VIETNAM SYNDROME	p.
	100

National Library of Australia



The Fuck!!

The only right purpose of orhuman individual. That statement seems so obviously true to me that I wouldn't even call it a political statement

That's why I can't accept to the individual. Most of the harm presume, blindly done without

But when I see or read of a cold-blooded deliberate smashin of the individual by some officia body. e.g. a magistrate, or headmaster, or psychiatrist, organised society begins to look like just man has to share this planet with.

I was agonising like this one day and thinking through the list of activities we most condemn people for: Rape, prostitution theft; to name some of the traditional great crimes of western civilisation. "Why do we smash people so hard who are "found uilty" of these things?" I

Then suddenly it dawned on me - these are the hallmarks of western civilisation. Any numan who happens to be born with our culture will be virtually trained to rape (if male), prostitute herself (if female), and steal. Probably a list of other

It must be admitted by any body with their eyes open that in the typical Australian fuck, the male is acting like a rapist and the female like a prostitute. Look at the very concept of rape. The concept of rape is that the male demands sex whereas the big and strong the female little and weak, and she lies down defenceless while he gets on top and imposes his will on her. Yes that is the concept of rape and it is also the concept of the norma christian standard marital fuck!

We are sending young men to jail for 7 years hard labor for doing exactly what thousands of typical Australians do each day. We brought them up to do it.

The same is true of prostitution. A woman is a prostitute who fucks for ulterior motives reasons other than pleasure. That makes most Australian women veteran prostitutes. If a woman openly shows

that this is what she is doing, we condemn her for it, rubbish her, and take her children off her for

The links between theft and profit-making are also obvious from a motivational point of view. We of western civilisation have this treasured conception of blissthrough-getting-something-for nothing. We all know this yearn ing for profit. We are brought up to it. The thief that we punis so severely is the normal Australian boy, a businessman gone very slightly astray.

My conclusion from these reflections is that we punish most severely that behaviour which most closely resembles our own

Everybody in western society can understand the thrill of stealing. Some peoples — those that don't have a private property system - can't see what

Every man raised in a white christian family knows intimately the desire to rape. The preache

Every western woman has been de-sexed by this man-run society, and some form of prostitution (e.g. marriage) seems the only rational use to make of her

ideals - rape, prostitution, and theft - are also the direct of western crimes - illegal marriage, and illegal property!

I still haven't worked out all the implications of this stunning relationship between officialised aggression - "punishment" - and inculcated desires — "proper ambitions". We are smashed for doing what we are trained

Yours truly,



Ms (or Dr) Beryl Rawson takes week for suggesting that even in the humanities anyone intending to become an academic really now needs to get a doctorate. even though he or she may not

have any interest in "research" Her argument that this is disproved by the number of lecturers here at ANU who do not have doctorates is interesting, but inevitably shaky, since most of those now holding lectureships entered the academic system some time back, whereas my argument clearly referred to a recent and

It may well be that Dr Rawson's subject (Classics) is one in which the PhD still merely fulfills what I take to be its rightful role: that is, as an optional course which an academic teacher may or may not choose to take time off for at some stage in his/her career, depend ing on whether he/she has developed a genuine interest in researching some suitably specialised topic.

But even if this is still the case in some departments, there is no reason for complacency, as experience in others has already shown that the situation can change absolutely and catas trophically in only two or three

For instance, English (the discipline I happen to know best) long held out against the thesis race, with a success which is sufficiently indicated by the number of senior staff who even

UNICEF

Mini Cards \$2.00 box of 25 (8c single) Note Cards \$1.25 box of 10 (12c single) Birthday Cards \$1.25 box of 10 (12c single) Gift Packs \$4.50

Available: L.Morris, 166 Garran Hall and Union Shop

5 boxes can buy 45 hacksaw blades for manual arts training.

today have only a BA Hons or less. Yet within the last four years or so it has cracked so utterly under the increasing pressure of thesis graduates that it is now common for even a tutorship advertisement to draw several application ants with doctorates. In America

the situation is notoriously much

further advanced, and one hears

of Canadian professors who re-

ort hundreds of enquiries a

year from applicants, most of

them with PhD's, for positions

that have never even been adver-

With the slow-down in the

expansion of the universities in

Australia (ultimately a function

of the birthrate), and the increas-

ing practice of doing doctorates in

the humanities, the PhD becomes

This might not matter if the

The junior academic today is

evitably aware that even if he

ieve his first appointment without

naving a PhD, he is still unlikely

has been lucky enough to ach-

thereafter to secure the tenure

he prefers, until he has it.

and promotions he wants, or the

hill's difficulties in securing ten-

result of her failure to take out

original article stated) has yet

to fully emerge; but it if is any

substantial part of the truth, then

it is important to raise the general

control thesis-race, and to offer

a forceful reminder that at least

scholars (alias shit-diggers) do not

necessarily make the best teachers

in the humanities, research-

Mark O'Connor.

issue of reform of the out-of-

"a PhD or similar" (as Nick Jose's

ure and/or promotion are the

rtunity to work in the city

Whether or not Bobbie Gled-

every year more essential for an

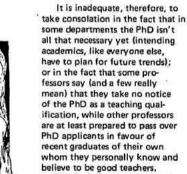
academic career.

virtually tells him how to do it.

These highest of western

PhD were a genuinely relevant part of academic education. But, as I pointed out, in many humanities disciplines it now involves simply "research" of so remote, trivial, and trivializing a nature that it might be better to consider it a disqualification for teaching that discipline to undergraduates.

I write this down so that



Research and Teaching

still-growing trend.

the semester issue I was disturbed to read in the ANU Reporter V4 No. 10 13/7/73, th Mr Refshauge and Mr Roe appar-

ently stressed the need for, "...greater use of continuous ssessment of students through the semester, of assessment on the basis of assignments and, possibly, of quickly marked, multiple choise or

Degradation of Education

Once again with reference to

true/false examination papers". I would argue that, if Mr Refshauge and Mr Roe hold this opinion and present it as the opinion of the student body, they are once again showing the gross inhave handled the whole issue Perhaps MrRefshauge and Mr Roe did not realise that, by presenting these views and particularly by accepting the compromise caler dar, they were supporting an

educationally degenerate system.

assessment" within the semester unit presumably means assessment on the basis of short factual papers, something akin to "quickly marked, multiple choice or true/false examination papers".

It need hardly be mentioned that, with the current emphasis on competition and examination in our education system and our society, this type of examination and the type of knowledge required to complete it, would be reflected in the course work presented for study, need it be pointed out that this is indicative Factory" assembly line educational system. It would also seem strange that one of the main educational assumptions of continuous assessment", particularly in relation to assessment by assignment, needs to be brought to the attention of our able administrators. The main assumption being that the greatest educational benefit available through the use of continuous assessment, particurly by assignment, is the benefit derwork completed. It is evident, both from the dynamics of the present semester arrangement and from experience, that no such feedback occurs or is likely to occur. Students cannot be expected to complete assignments within the first month of a semester as they generally have no background in the subject. Examiners cannot, and cannot be expected to mark essays with enough speed to be able to return them to students before the student has to start the next essay. Continuous assessment is of little use without feedback

One often wonders what trators when they make these moronic decisions, and I also wonder why students sit back and allow the education that we receive be degraded, both in intrinsic and apparent value.



Dear Sir,

it is with much regret that I bottom the barrel In particular, I must lodge strong grossly "pot-beelly observations I demand an apology for the insinuations that my body is "curiously deformed", and that I have a "hunch-back" and a Mr Flanagan pertaining to my healthy, nimble physique. I find many to contact my' native objection Has Woroni finally scrapped the grossly inaccurate the libelous.

Yours in Jack Growford Australian National University Sports Union

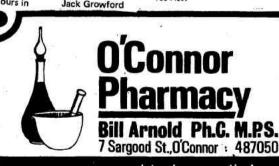
At the Sports Council Meeting (16 July), a proposal concerning fees for 1974 was unanimously accepted. Since 1970, when orts Union fees were last adjusted to \$12 for full time stud ents and \$10 for part timers, at the rate of 8% p.a. Wages and administrative costs assoc iated with the Sports Union office (which is paid by members and not by the University), have viously it was only a matter of time before fees would once again demand reassessment. The Sports Council is confident that merely placing the facts before Sports Union members, you will realise that the continued existence of the Sports Union, simply at its present level of activity,

impinges on an increase in revenue. In 1972 Council withdrew a similar proposal for an increase when it considered the case could not be sufficiently documented in the time available. The present proposal, that fees be increased to \$16 for undergraduate members, staff and graduates, was not made lightly. However, as soon as agreement was reached it was decided that all relevant information should be released for student discussion.

Without any increase in fees, the Sports Union's deficit by 1978, without allowing for the propose complex, is projected at \$80,000. Unless money starts growing on You may think that would be a blessing in disguise. Well, those Squash Court facilities for a total of 15,000 hours since they were opened, might not agree with you.

As the fee structure stands now there is a discrepancy between the amount contributed by fulltime and part-time students (the latter paying \$2 less). In 1970 the Sports Council intended the fees charged to be the same and were forced to adjust their budget to this loss of revenue Now, however. Council is of the opinion that because of the Sports creational body rather than simply supporting Sporting Clubs on campus, its facilities are more gener ally accessible and thus parttimers should pay the same in creased fee as full-time students (N B. the usage ratio of the Squash Courts between parttime and full-time members is

Well there are a few facts. For an overall picture backed up by fairly convincing figures, talk to any of your elected Sports want a chance to constructively discuss the issue or bitch about it attend the General Meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening 31st July (Physics Lecture Theatre) and use your vote to support the necessary evil of a



a complete pharmaceutical service...close to campus! COTY·RUBINSTEIN·YARDLEY AQUA BRAVA·ONYX·MENNEN OLD SPICE · 10/discount on all purchases, except pre-scriptions, to all bone fide students.

National Library of Australia

### Doctors freak out

There is a lot more behind the arguments that the General Practitioners society are putting forward against the National Health Scheme than solely concern for the health and well being of the

A sampling of some of the literature the society distributes shows this quite plainly.

The GPS circular ["for mem bers only"] states that "The contents of 'Society News' are bers of the Society only. Please note that the political success of the Society could be destroyed by 'leakage' of information confidential to members." A leaflet issued to patients by

the GPS says: 'The control of our Country has fallen into the hands of social ists because many who voted for

the Labor Party were unaware

of the true nature of socialism. "Socialism was the brainchild of Karl Marx, a bitter man and a strange mixture of semiscientist and half-baked philosopher. Lenin accepted the teach ings of Marx, fomented a revolution in Russia, exterminated millions of ordinary people and enslaved the rest

your Country call themselves 'Fabian Socialists.' Their doctrines are little different from those of their Russian and Chin ese friends, except that the Russ ian and Chinese leaders decided to take a short cut and turn their by 'revolution'. The Australian socialists intend to attain the same ends by the somewhat slower process of 'evolution', by stealth, by misleading propaganda, and by attacking those who value

"A certain section of the new media is an active partner in this propaganda plot. Some newspape softening you up for years, so that even now you may have of freedom is inevitable."

There is plenty more about the and the fight for "freedom"

"The Australian GP" of July 1973, prints an extract from a Conspiracy." This is top of the list in the catalogue of books promoted by the League of Rights' Heritage Bookshop (main centre in Melbourne of fascist, racist literature). It was writter by Garry Allen of the ultra-Right John Birch Society in the

United States. The book describes an international Jewish-Communist finan-cial conspiracy to destroy democracy. So way-out is it that the likes of President Nixon are included in the plot.

The Australian echoes of this fantastic conspiracy theory do not lag behind the John Birchers. In 1973, an article by "Cramond" links the big international plot with the Federal Government's health scheme. It says: "The

Labor Party simply made more followed by preceding govern-

ments, all of which are socialist" The other leg of the ultra-Right theory is an international

sity medical students recently printed in the Journal of the Medical Students' Association which challenges the ultra-Right trends says that "the most abhorrent article appeared in the June, 1973, edition of 'The Australian GP.' This article, 'The Economics of Politics' by 'Cramond' outlines the basic position adopted. (And which is put across more subtly in some articles and in greater detail in

"Using the author's own words - 'In turn, the central Reserve Bank depends upon the world bank for loans (cradit) The world bank is extra-national. Thus the 'individuals' in control of the

world banking system are in control of the overall financial policy of the world. Meanwhile, the nominal owners of industry and the nominal governments of all countries have become mere managers for the owners,"

The Monash students continue: uals' to whom 'Cramond' refers? We do not wish to make further to indicate that this argument strongly resembles that 'concern ing the International Jewish Conspiracy' used so effectively by the nazis in Germany and the fascists in Italy."

But all is not lost, we can be assured. There is a gallant band who will lead us out of the dark shadow. As a certain John A. Malan writes in "The Australian GP" of June, 1973: "It requises a group with integrity beyond repriach, invincible courage and sufficient influence to command attention in spite of every effort that will be made to distort and discredit its motives. Only in the medical profession can these virtues be found in such concentrated form."

#### The rise and fall of Cambodia's leaders

It seems to happen quite regularly. The head-of-state of a nation goes overseas for medical treatment and while he is overseas, the.American machine goes to work and deposes him. It happened to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, of Cambodia. He explains it at some length in his book "My War with the CIA". American puppets had been prime parts of his government for some time, and simply waited to be set into action by the CIA. These people were Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Lon Nol's brother Lon Non.

Well it appears Lon Nol has not been able to satisfy the Amer icans either. You see he is being beaten. And quite severely!

Sihanouk attempted to avoid US domination, and so was overthrown. Lon NoI who replaced him is now being effectively beaten by the Liberation forces, so is it time for him to be re-

From recent indications it would seem so.

Lon NoI has been making a few independent moves lately; this is abhorrent to the Americans. He is also being effectively crushed by the pro-Sihanouk national ist and communist forces. This is even more abhorrent. So obviously he has to go.

Last week Lon Nol was offered the chance to go to Washington for "medical treatment". He turned down the offer, apparently aware of the fact that his

power may be taken from him. But who would the Americans replace him with. Someone more to the right such as Lon Non, or another nonentity presently hidden in the state infrastructure with no popular base.

It appears rather ridiculous.
The Americans fail to see any such thing as peoples will, or



### The Winner!

Atlanta (UPS) - A recent worldwide survey found that the most hated man in the world is Richard Nixon. Hitler came second.

### MUNGO

Mungo MacCallum - Press and the Law: Monday 23 I hope this meeting was not typical of the ANU Law Society -Mungo was prepared to talk but his audience displayed far more interest in their grog. Perhaps

this was not surprising as the aud ience could not accept much of Mungo's serious points on the Law - but it is disappointing in that no law student seriously ar-

gued against Mungo. Mungo started with the proposition that next to doctors, awyers were probably the great est rip-off artists in Australia. After Labor had tackled the doctors, the lawyers would be the next body to feel the sharp edge of reform. He suggested that the lawyers' equivalent of the doctors' quick in-out with a Valium prescription' are divorce, workers compensation, and libel cases.

On libel cases, Mungo's part-Mungo said that every time you mentioned a person's name or sometimes when you didn't, it was possible to be successfully sued. Here he gave an example of a satirical piece he wrote in the Australian on a Brisbane police porn raid, where a certain Sonnavover, Ug and Og who communicated in grunts were featured – three Brisbane policemer threatened to sue under grounds that they were clearly identified

The criteria for successful suing is either a jury trial, or has either (i) written the truth of (ii) acted in the public interes or (iii) acted without malice or (iv) has shown balance — a mysterious quality which can be defined contradictorily to (i).

In NSW there is the extra provision that the suer does not have to be alive, a provision unique in the world to NSW. Mungo suggests the reason for NSWs unusual law is that the son of a man who figured largely in Cyril Pearl's 'Wild Men of Sydney', bought off the NSW governmen to change the law to prevent the book being published.

Generally the question facing sub-editors (and DSPs) is not whether an unfavourable statement about a person is libelous or not; but whether he is going to sue. Mungo's experience indicates he is unlikely to sue if he is poor, or if he is an active politician. But the Libel Laws have been called the 'politicians retirement fund.' Mungo's only so far unsuccessful court case is to Arthur Calwell, because of an article which suggested Calwell wans't helping a Labor victory in the last elections. The case is continuing in New South Wales on behalf of the dead Victorian.

Mungo thought law reform was unlikely. Most papers despite sporadic complaints, did not attack the laws. Generally they are content to pay off people threatening to sue as almost every libel case one loses. He said the Gorton-Walsh case would be important as not many people bothered to sue Radio and TV as their professional libel men found it difficult to track down exactly what was said. Gorton's \$16,000 may start a

All the established press have a few outstanding libel cases -Nation Review has quite a number (including one each from the Murdoch and Packer presses so much for press concern). It is getting fairly expensive to run a paper these days. Heform in NSW could occur if the newspaper baron's decided to bucket corruption there makes Tasmania look mild, or if they merely threatened to do so if the Law was not changed.

Judging from the comments of the Law students present there is no feeling for libel law reform amongst them (They also thought TDT was biased and Mungo was very biased). Murphy, MacCullum considers, is not capable of tackling it Federally. Most of the State Governments prefer the present laws - Labor in Tasmania and Libs in NSW and Country Party in Queensland.

Mungo thought the American

libel laws which protect people printing without malice what they reasonably believe to be thought the Ervin committee was taking free speech too far, Still. this is all dreams. Laws are chan ged by lawyers and they will never change what is a major

Andrew McCredie.

#### Mozambique Liberation Movement

The Mozambique Liberation Movement (M.L.M.) has decided to invite to Australia a representative of FRELIMO, the Moz ambique liberation organization.

FRELIMO has led the struggle by the Africans of Mozambique for freedom from the oppressive colonial rule of Portugal.

Portugal maintains its foot hold in Mozambique with an army of 70,000 men and the military equipment of NATO, using these in such atrocities as the recent murder of some 400 Africans The FRELIMO Freedom Figh-

ters are conducting, with the support of the people, a guerilla war The M.L.M. believes that the

struggle of the people of Mozambique deserves the full support of all people and that the visit of a leader of FRELIMO will allow Australians the opportunity to express their solidarity with the fight for freedom, and the end of colonial rule.

### Rock 'n' Roll Coming to Canberra soon; a

series of rock 'n' roll movies. Following the recent success of Monterey Pop and Don't Look Back, both shown recently, a Sydney organisation will be bringing more such films to Canberra

On August, 7,8,9 'Gimmee Shelter' and 'Concert for Bangla Desh' will be screened. After that, 'Keep on Rockin' with Bo Diddley Jerry Lee Lewis and Little Richard, Soul to Soul (Ike and Tim Turner and Santara)', Rainbow Bridge (Henrix) and 200 Motels (Zappa)

### Bluddy 'eck



The 1974 Presidency Declared candidates for the position of President of the Students Association for next year are few

We have the Liberal Clubs Alan Murray-Jones, the Labor Clubs, Michael Dunn, and the forever trying, forever failing Andrew McCredie. Other possibilities include Patrick Power, ex-union board Chairman, Michael Marks, ex-SRC Information Officer and present Treasurer Craig Clayton.

It is also likely that the goons will again nominate in force, (of dear). Another name that has been mentioned is Burgmann Colleges favourite son John

So far the race is wide open. None of the declared candidates have proven great talents, so why not get into it yourself. Well, the more the merrier. It's a great job, free room and board (in Garran Hall) plus \$5 per week. A comfortable office (close to the bar) lots of friends, and not too much to do if you really don't want to.

YOU TOO CAN BE A STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT Why not try, just for fun.

Members of the Union Board, as

PAGE 3.

Richard Refshauge Jane Drake-Brockman Judy Turner Helen Pringle Laurel Smith Michael Cosgrove Mark Darling Chris MacPhillamy

a result of the recent elections

### Calendar Wrangles

So you think the battle over the

emic calendar is finished? There's been remarkably little publicity for the fact that while a emester calendar is dead, so too is the year long (or 3 term) calendar. And what we are left with is a quaternal calendar - presented as a fait accompli, courtesy of School of General Studies.

Faced with the opposition to semesters of the staff of Arts and Asian Studies, faced with a resolution favouring a year long calendar from Law, faced with the doubts held by many a Scientist, faced with the results of the Students' Association plebiscite of student opinion (66% of reenrolling students responding preferred a year long calendar), the Standing Committee of the Board and finally the Board itself could only reject the proposed 1975 semester calendar.

The battle over the calendar has been fought for some years now. Proposals that we adopt a semester system were mooted as long ago as 1968 and probably earlier - well before most of us arrived on campus (except for the occasional SRC geriatric).

pitched ever since. The Board gave added momentun to the tide of battle by approving the idea of semesters in principle in 1971. Since that date, there has been a 'full and frank exchange of views at all levels'. When, in late 1972, the Board looked like adopting the proposed semester calendar there was an extra flurry of activity. The Board, as a sop to opinion on campus, set up its Working Party on Semesters half staff and half students. Its meetings just happened to be imed during the 1972 final exams but there was at least an attempt to have it appear as if the opinion of those affected by any dec ision was being taken into account. When the word "attempt" is used, that is what is meant. For at the Board's November meeting the recommendation of the very body the Board set up for advice on the matter was rejected.

Admittedly, the recommen dation was only a bits and piecy compromise calendar which went something like

9 weeks teaching 3 weeks break 4 weeks teaching 2 weeks break 3 weeks break 7 weeks teaching

Its easily seen, however, that the intention was to produce a compromise calendar acceptable to moment as well as those studying year long units. It was recognised slightly less satisfactory for year long teaching".

In its Report, the Working Party concluded by both pointing out the desirability to meet agai and expressing a willingness to do so early in 1973 "to give further thought to such changes that should accompany the introduction of the calendar" if the

Board so desired.

But the Report was not adopted. The Board's support for the semester calendar was reaffirmed

It was then up to student representatives in all the faculties better still, to bring into

Continued back page

National Library of Australia



### Le Bomb Gone!

The French have exploded their atomic bomb despite protests from Australia, Chile, New Zealand, Tahiti, Japan and numberous other countries.

The Chinese and the Russians have also exploded bombs recently. (despite protests from Australia, New Zealand etc etc etc).

It's all very unpleasant that these bombs are being tested and the worlds nuclear weapon reserves are increasing and increasing. And it is all very admirable that the government, and individual Australian citizens get incensed by such actions, but at the same time as we are expressing anger over such activities, Australia is being used by the United States as a means to direct its own nuclear weapons systems against other countries.

The United States presently has over 300 military bases in Australia, and is negotiating for more space to locate an Omega base to direct its submarine nuclear fleet. As well as the Omega system which is unarguably part of the American nuclear defence link-up, North west Cape, Pine Gap, and Womera bases are also invaluable for the American nuclear war machine.

To seriously oppose nuclear weapons we must oppose foreign bases on Australian soil.

### Second Sex Strikes

The staff-student strike at Sydney University has achieved its aims.

Post Graduate students Liz Jacka and Jean Curthays were last week appointed as (supervised) teachers for the new Philosophy course, 'Philosophical Aspects in Feminist Thought' at Sydney University.

The Professorial Board there appointed them by 23 votes to 21, reversing its previous decision of June 18th (40 votes to 7) not to appoint them.

The appointment was a clear reversal of a previously held position due to combined staff-student pressure, [and worker pressure after the imposing of a Builders Labourers Federation 'green-ban' on Sydney campus]. It was a victory for the womens liberation movement, in the face of antagonists such as the Arts faculty member who said,

"The idea that twentieth century women are oppressed is simply silly...

If we approve this course we will not be able to consistently refuse a course on the oppression of twentieth century children".

and even more so it was a victory for the movement towards the democratic, staff-student management of departments and courses.

It was a Philosophy department staffstudent meeting which originally approved the course, in the same manner that staffstudent meeting decide all internal Phil-

osophy departmental policy at Sydney.
As already mentioned the course and teachers Jacka and Curthays were initially approved way back in March this year by the Philosophy Department. They were then also approved by the Arts Faculty. Under normal circumstances the course could then have commenced. Instead in stepped the Professor of Philosophy, the infamous David Armstrong who strongly opposed the course. His prime objection seemed to be that the women were "marxists", and that it (Marxism) "is the most over-worked subject in the Philosophy Department".

Due to Armstrongs objections the matter was passed to the deputy Vice-Chancellor, who proceeded to pass the buck to a Professorial Board committee which favoured it, then a full Professorial board meeting which condemned it.

This condemnation prompted the

Philosophy staff and students voted to strike on June 20th and a majority of staff and students boycotted classes.

Other Departments either joined the strike or declared their support for it, and the ideas behind it. The strongest backer of the Philosophers was the Government department, but support also came from Fine Arts, Italian, English Education, History and Economics Departments.

To many, the rejection of Jacka and Curthays was a perfect example of the type of discrimination the course aimed to discuss, a discrimination based solely on traditional sexist assumptions. But the issue of self management and progressive education cannot be separated from it. As a philosophy department leaflet

As a philosophy depa pointed out.

"If you want a reality-oriented, critical, self-managed education, in which the education engages with real issues instead of wandering in the maze of irrelevant issues and problems imposed upon you by the reward-and-punishment dispensers in our education system — this strike concerns you".

The lessons of the strike are obvious —
University teachers must be prepared to
discuss the issues that concern the community and they must be prepared to challenge their own visions of social relation-



ship as it is this challenge alone which will enable universitys, as institutions to play a purposeful role in the improvement of society.

The attitude of one Sydney university history lecturer who is reported as having said

"A university is an expensive middleclass play-thing, but thats where I currently earn a crust, so you must expect a measure of compromise" epitomises the type of view that has kept universities from becoming more than "expensive middle-class playthings".

### Sports Union

A General Meeting of the Sports Union will be held on Tuesday 31 July, 1973 in the Physics Lecture Theatre, SGS, commencing at 8.00 pm.

#### **AGENDA**

#### 1. Formal Business A Minutes

The minutes of the General Meeting held Thursday 21st September 1972 will be confirmed.

B Apologies to be received.

2. Business Arising from Minutes

### 3. General Business

(1) Reports
(a) additional lighting

(b) finance for tennis courts(c) University Councils rejection of the Blues Regulations.

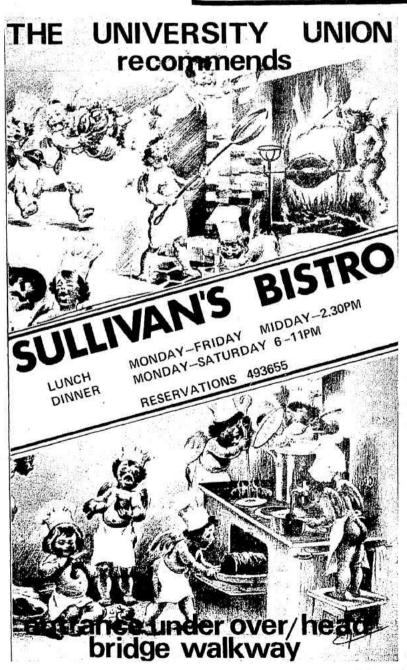
(2) Fees Increase 1974 Moved Judge/Read

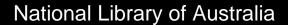
"That the Sports Union fees for 1974 be increased to \$16.00 for undergraduate, staff and graduate members and \$8.00 for associate members of the Sports Union.

For adoption.

Neil Gray, Executive Secretary







The Rock Revolution may be less cataclysmic than its partisans claim, but if rock music has not detonated the social explosions of the last ten years. it has certainly transmitted them more clearly than any other media artifact. Political protest, easy riding, psychedeliayou heard it first in stereophonic sound. I don't think "Sergeant Pepper" invented the drug culture or Dylan singlehandedly caused the times to a-change. But they made mass what was only minor; they broadcast a sensibility of a few and created a sensation for the many.

That process of magnification is being repeated this season with the massmarketing of gay rock, and the prominent exponents, David Bowie and Lou Reed. There have been gay rock stars before— Little Richard leaps to mind-but the predictable commercial and social pressures always kept them closeted when recording or performing time rolled around. Some went through the oppressive process of rewriting their homosexual material in heterosexual terms; other cultivated a campy ambiguity in their public image and left the rest to gossip.

But those are old, sad songs. Bowie and Reed come out, in word and deed, in lyric and performance. Bowie's live show, which I caught in Boston on the winter tour of America, was about as flaming a performance as I've seen topside of the caverns of the sexual netherworld. Many of his songs express gay love and its special pain. His glittery costumes fit somewhere between droog and drag. His movements across the stage are choreographed with a slippery lyricism that negates the sticky posturing of male rock musicians. He and his lead gui carist exchange erotic glances, gestures and grasps that are only barely acceptable between a man and a woman in a band under straighter cir-

Reed hasn't been around in his newest incarnation (he's due soon on a tour), although in the old days he would surface now and again as the star of the Velvet Underground on the Warhol/junk circuit. But Reed's latest album, Transformer, is both graphically and lyrically a gay turn-on. On the back cover he appears as an absurdly basketed biker and (do my eyes play tricks?) a bosomy siren. And in "Make Up"he promises:

We're comin' out. Yeah, we're comin' out, Out of our closets... It's hard to be more explicit.

But until Bowie and Reed, there has been no forthright gay content in rock aboveground—only the suggestive prances of Mick Jagger or the violent tantrums of Alice Cooper. Gay men have had to choose between watching a closet tease and a sadistic straight queen as they try in vain to identify with the culture that rock music expresses. Nor have straight men who are looking for non-macho models found many in male rock. Rock concert audiences have the ambience of P.E. classes in a high school gym when the lights blow out. Audiences of rock FM stations are overwhelmingly male.

What's curious, at first glance, is that there have been undercurrents of sexual ambiguity in rook since the beginning, from Elvis through Little Richard to James Brown and Mtck Jagger. The theme is definitely ambiguity-rather than, say, homosexuality or bisexualitybecause what is presented is not a variant of sexuality but the titillating sensation of the ambiguous. That's what sold, as the culture sells alienation or violence.

Some of the performers are more ambiguous than others. Alice Cooper performs in drag (less so, of late), but he makes it known that the boys in the band are closet straights. On his recent nationwide TV/FM, "simulcast", Cooper felt constrained to step out of "character" for a moment and address the camera: "A lot of people think that me and my boys here are ... funny boys. Now, isn't that just a bit silly?" Elton John has affected sparkles and satins and presents a Cockettish drag number in his touring show; and he and his writing half, Bernie Taupin, have finished a new love song to a man ("Daniel") who may or may not be his biological "brother." The Kinks had a hit single a while back about a transvestite named "Lola." Rod Stewart and the Faces continue to defy straight identification in their shows, although not in their music.

Riding the front wave of sexual liberation rock, Bowie and his Sacanarolan manager, Tony DeFries, have embarked upon a project to create not just any old superstar, but an exploding supernova as big as the Beatles, with a distinctly '70s gestalt. I'm not at all sure what they think they're doing (nor is it clear that they know for sure) but media flotsam like space and sex and multi-mix and The Show keep bobbing up. Bowie's show, called (like the record) "The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars," was put together in his homebase, London, and launched on the American tour. The show and the shuck were successful, although in less than cosmic dimensions, and Bowie/aka/Ziggy is now a sweatshirt

My impression is that the space motif has always allowed Bowie to make more ambiguous the anguish of coming out, and to escape to a degree the reality of his personal-social conflict about sexuality. About the time I was getting into Bowie, I went to see a rerun of the film of Tennessee Williams' Streetcar Named Desire. I don't know what people made of it at the

time it was first shown,

but it seemed to me to be brimming with gay pain, fears, anger. And yet I know Williams has explicitly denied that it is a play "about" homosexuals disguised as straight people. Bowie's extended space metaphor appears to have the same sort of earth-based referentssexual oddity for space oddity, gay fantasy for "Moonage Daydream." At the same time, Bowie looks "out there" to a future of transcendant sexuality: "Is there life on Mars?" he asks bitterly, and hopefully, at the end of one of his songs about the horrors of a repressive life on earth. And in Oh! You Pretty Things, he exclaims,

"Oh you pretty things Don't you know you're driving your Mamas and Papas insane... Let me make it plain

You gotta make way for the Homo Superior ... Look out at your children See their faces in golden rays

Don't kid yourself they belong to They're the start of a coming race The earth is a bitch

We've finished our news Homo Sapiens have outgrown their Although Bowie and Reed are the mostup-front and authentic exemplars of the movement to de-macho rock music, they have their antecedents in the culture. The attack on "cock rock" which came in the first wave of feminism in the late '60s has had it effect. Some of the heaviness has disappeared from the music. There's even a critical backlash to that fasion: some male critics have been calling the Carole King-James Taylor-Joni Mitchell trend the "limp dick" axis. All that phallic imagery speaks for itself. The new mellow music is easy to take, but it is not necessarily antithetical to male rock. Some

of the most flagrant forms of oppression ( Under My Thumb") have fallen to more subtle ones ("Where You Lead, I Will Follow"), just as the "new sensitivity" may be less pathological, but they seem often allows male domination to continue - by other means.

There are, actually, a few expressions of feminist culture creeping into the rock scene, both commercially and underground: groups like Alice Stuart or the New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band, to cite polar examples. But it's rough going here as elsewhere. Most of the money, most of the audience, most of the industry is at best wary of explicit feminism, and at worst hostile. Despite that, women can occasionally find female groups, or more likely a female lead singer in a male group, with whom to identify.

Whatever the "sexual orientation" of these musicians may be, the issue they raise concerns the effect of their sexual games, not the details of their preferences. It's not important whether this one or the other is straight, gay, or at some other point on the continuum.

Alice Cooper's constant conjunction of "sexnviolence" (as in "lawnorder") is so corrupt that he almost comes out the other end into innocence; but not quite. The others to prefer to get into decadence, rather than into liberation. I'm not sure that there is always a discernible distinction between those modes-decadence and liberation. New values always grow from the ashes of the old; we've got to rock or mock the old culture to death before we can fashion a new one.

are, still taste a bit of ashes. Just as there can't be truly revolutionary institutions in a non-revolutionary society, there can't be liberated people in a repressive society: only people working on liberation. Bowie's showbiz paraphernalia and Reed's Velvety camp are understandable evasions and justifiable responses to an intolerable sexual straitjacket—but evasions and responses just the same. Only life on Mars escapes the terms of existence and the forms of behaviour that Earth lays down.

Nations General Assembly, financial sup-

other aspirations of the peoples of South-

with the efforts of the international com-

Smith regime in Zimbabwe through san-

sporting teams selected on a racial basis.

tenth anniversary of the signing in Addis

Ababa of the Charter of the Organisation

of African Unity. The OAU had resol-

would be observed as Africa Liberation

Mr Whitlam said he had already con-

veyed to the Organisation the congratul-

and people of Australia on the occasion

of the tenth anniversary of the OAU.

ations and good wishes of the Government

ved on 25th May, 1963 that that day

The Prime Minister recalled that Africa

ctions and other measures, and the exclus-

port of the United Nations funds estab-

lished to further the educational and

ern Africa, wholehearted co-operation

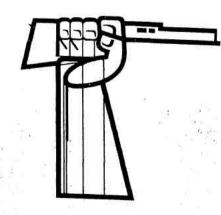
munity to bring to an end the illegal

ion from Australia of South African

Liberation Day this year marked the

## ARMED SEIZURE OF POWER

Last week Julius Roe, Shane Maloney, David Wright and John Wilkinson interviewed Herbert Chitepo, Chairman of the Joint Military Command of the Zimbwe African National Union (ZANU) and Zimbwe African People's Union.



Woroni: Could you tell us what ZANU and

ZAPU are and what has happened since they

debate over methods to be used to gain in-

Chitepo: ZANU was born in 1963 and of the

dependence. ZANU was created by those who saw a need for immediate confrontation. Those

that remarked formed ZAPU under the belief

that discussion and constitutional amendment

could achieve change. But over the years all supporters of the Zimbabwe Liberation strug-

gle had come to firmly believe that the only

way to achieve liberation is through armed

struggle. This has made it possible to unite the

two groups under a joint military command.

Woroni: What is the present stage of the strug

gle. How many years will it take to defeat the

Smith regime, or don't you look at it this way?

Chitepo: No we don't. We believe that of the

white Rhodesians more than 60 or 70% are of

the past World War II vintage and they came to

Rhodesia and gained social privilege and est-

eem. If these privileges are taken from them

by the continued onslaught, people without

roots in Rhodesia will not be willing to fight

a long and protacted struggle. For that reason

we are convinced we are bound to win. They

are bound to give in earlier than we can. We

can win and establish an African government

in Rhodesia, for this we are prepared to strug-

gle for many years. We don't give particular

Woroni: The Australian government has de-

has declared its support for southern Africa

cognition from the Australian government as

Chitebo: No. I do not come here seeking re-

cognition as a Head of State. I come here of-

Australian government has decided that the

Smith regime is illegal, my purpose is not to

seek diplomatic representation, but to ask tha

Woroni: It appears, looking from Australia,

that the Liberation forces of Zimbabwe are on

the road to victory. In Zimbabwe is this gen-

for instance a mass exodus of whites?

erally recognised by the whites. Are you seeing

Chitepo: As the struggle hots up, there will be

an exodus of white people from Zimbabwe. It

has already started, and will build up bit by bit.

Woroni: The struggle seems in a sense to be on

two fronts. On the ZANU/ZAPU armed front,

and on the more open front of the African Nat-

ional Council. What do you think are the re-

lative benefits of the two fronts? And - was

the period of the open discussion during the

Pearce Commission an advantage or disadvan-

opportunity of political activation is really an

the opportunity of an open front, this can only

strengthen the struggle. We believe all Africans

in Zimbabwe whether supporters of the ANC

are revolutionaries because they have come to

Woroni: It appears that in the struggle South-

ern Africa is becoming recognised in a similar way to the manner in which the struggle in

in the tectics used by the respective sides in

Indo-China became recognised as a strong mass

Chitepo: Certainly in Zimbabwe, Mozambique

This is purely a matter of necessity, the African

and Angola, there are obvious similarities in

actics used against the imperialist powers.

people are ill-equipped and ill-armed, they

and fire power. This is of course the same

guerilla nature.

haven't got the same access to massive arms

position as is the case in Indo China. And tac-

tics are necessarily similar. Both wars are of a

the conclusion that you cannot achieve your

or ZANU/ZAPU who oppose the white

goal except by armed struggle.

cement of the armed struggle. We like

Chitepo: It was a great advantage. Every

fering the Australian government the authentic

voice of the African people of Zimbabwe. The

Liberation movements. Do you expect re-

tually Head of State?

clared its opposition to the Smith Regime, and

times for when our end will be reached.

were formed?

Mr Chitepo was born in Southern Rhodesia in 1923. He was educated on a mission and took a BA after training as a teacher. After working as a research assistant with the London School of Oriental and African Studies he studied Law in Britain and qualified as a barrister

In 1954 he became the first African lawyer in Southern Rhodesia. Many of his cases involved the defence of African nationalists on political charges brought by the minority regime. In 1960 he became a member of the Council of the National Democratic Party (NDP), the major African political organisation to succeed the banned African National Congress.

Following Tanganyika's independence Julius Nyerere (then Prime Minister) invited him to become Director of Public Prosecutions. He still continued his involvement in Zimbabwe nationalist politics, being the chief legal adviser of ZAPU, which was formed after the banning of NDP.

ZAPU was also banned by the white regime, and at this point there was a questioning of its leadership because of continued failure. As a result a number of people including Chitepo broke away and formed ZANU in August 1963. He was elected chairman the following year.

ZANU in turn was also banned. By this time the majority of African nationalist leaders had been incarcerated or forced to leave the country. Many are still in gaol some ten years later. Because of the repressive conditions at home both ZAPU and ZANU set up headquarters in exile in Zambia and Tanzania as temporary measures until sufficient area of Zimbabwe should be liberated to enable their permanent return.

After Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965 neither movement was in a position to topple his minority regime, so this regime was able to consolidate itself. Since then ZAPU and ZANU have directed their efforts into guerilla training, with the first major battle at Wankie and Sinoia in 1966. Since 1969 there has been increasing politicisation of the African people, with correspondingly greater support for the

A period of consolidation and infiltration of trained men has led to successful guerilla action in many parts of the country, catching the Smith regime by surprise. In panic, the regime has taken many drastic but futile steps, such as closing the border with Zambia, forcibly moving African people out of certain areas, imposing collective punishment, and seizing stored grain. Since then the struggle has intensified.

Mr Chitepo comes to the Australian people to consolidate our Government's declared support for the liberation movements in southern Africa and Guinea Bissau. This may be his last opportunity for an extended tour away from the source of action in southern Africa.

He was invited here by the Australian Union of Students (AUS). Funds for the tour are being raised by the Alternative Rhodesia Information Centre (ARIC). Both ARIC and AUS are organising the

Woroni: Is there any equivalent to the Pro visional Revolutionary (PRG) Government of South Vietnam, and if not do you envisage one being established?

Chitepo: As you know, the PRG is only a very at in the process of a struggle. At the moment in Southern Africa, we do not have a government of such a kind, but I can see the time when we will have to establish such an organ-

Woroni: International capitalism seems to have a lot to lose with the success of the Zimbabwe Liberation struggle. At the moment it seems satisfied to defend what it has through white minority rule. When minority rule is defeated do you envisage imperialism then attempting to attack liberated Zimbabwe in other ways Quitepo: This is an important and serious question. The white regime in Zimbabwe, survives only because of the support it gets from capitalist forces in the rest of the world and it is in their interest to continue to protect the white regime. There are many means they can and do use to stop or divert anti-colonial struggles. For instance, in Rhodesia if they could find a black puppet, I have no doubt they could convince the white regime to accept a black Prime Minister and attempt to halt the political struggle in this way without altering the fact of white economic domination. The problem at the present moment is that there has come more and more over-polarisation, people are coming to realize the contradictions in the struggle. The contradictions involved

Woroni: The Portuguese, South African and White Rhodesians all have similar interests to protect, just as the liberation forces of countries have similar gains to make. Is there a lot of cooperation between the respective sides? Chitepo: Yes, so far as the Portuguese, South Africa and Rhodesian governments are concerned. It is quite clear that they are exceed ingly coordinated, almost to the point of having either a secret or undeclared alliance. You find Rhodesians soldiers in Mozambiqu Portuguese soldiers in Rhodesia. South African soldiers in Zimbabwe or Angola or South West Africa, which shows quite clearly they are in cooperation and in coordination with their activities. Whether they have an actual treaty of alliance we don't know, but the actual operations show or betray a cooperation and my which must presuppose the exist-

ence of agreement and coordination. On the Africans side obviously we in ZANU and who operate on the border of Zimbabwe and Mozambique occassions do arise for cooperation between ZANU and Frelimo, due to our proximity. There is of course a difference een the Liberation movements and the Smith, Vorster and Caetana regimes, and the African forces. As a matter of strategy we would think it better that each area has a force together of the forces of South Africa, Portuga and Rhodesia. It is important for us because byiously they are far better equipped than

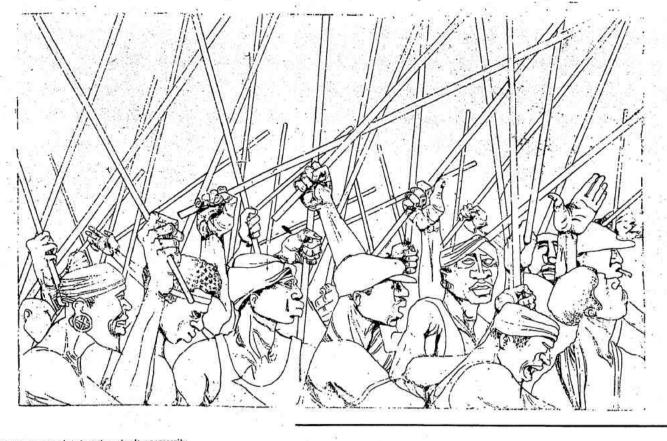
Woroni: What about international support for the white oppressor regime? Chitepo: The British openly support the South Africans, they have said so in Parliament and in press statements. The Americans openly break the UN sanctions. They have introduced legislation to Congress to enable them to trade with Smith in chromium and other metals, in open contravention of UN resolutions. France, Germany and plenty of others nly support the Southern African regimes.

Woroni: What sort of advantages do you see for independent Zimbabwe through having gained its independence through struggle? Chitepo: It means I think, that the foundation ocracy and of freedom become much stronger. There is less likely to be an elitist

Woroni: What does this struggle mean in terms of property ownership, and also directions and

Chitepo: In Zimbabwe at the moment there is approximately 8 acres per head for Africans and 200 acres per head for whites. Therefore African families are living under great crowding and poverty. They can see land next to n owned by a white who probably doesn't even live there but in England, and who uses only 1/4 or 1/3. The juxtaposition of that kind of situation : roduces an attitude towards capitalism and the means of production, that roduces the problems of whether or not that kind of development is sensible or useful for Zimbabwe. Overcrowding leads to a greater likelihood of cooperation in the future. You see Africans have always used land for cultiv-

Woroni: Do you see ZANU and ZAPU as ultimately amalgamating or do you see a con-tinued separate existence for them? aim. You can say political parties in Australia



have a common aim, but they don't necessarily or can't necessarily unite. The problems are very great and are not to be resolved simply because of common aims. The process of living always involves the problem of unity. I can imagine in Ximbabwe there will always be room for differences of opinion. What we are seeking is a common approach to common problems. Our common problem at the moment is that of liberation. We have a common approach to that problem, but that does not necessarily mean the everlasting unity of

Woroni: Do you see then ZANU and ZAPU emerging as two parties after liberation, or is the concept of two parties contrary to the notion of a socialist liberated Zimbabwe? Chitepo: Our hope is that all are brought together against a common enemy. If this occurs by independent, we may have achieved non political entify. This is our hope.

Woroni: It has been suggested that because you have to use areas outside Zimbabwe as bases, these countries may be able to exert influences on the struggle in Zimbabwe? Chitepo: It is not true that we have bases outside Zimbabwe. We have offices not bases. The base of the struggle in Zimbabwe is with the people themselves in Zimbabwe. The base is in the north, north east, the current areas of confrontation, we hope to extend this "hase" throughout the whole country eventually

Woroni: Are there problems involved in the fact that people like yourself have to be resident outside Zimbabwe in order to do ade quate organisation. Does this produce the danger of division between yourself and those in combat areas? Chitepo: I can imagine the possibility of this

happening. It has not happened yet.

avoiding having strings attached to aid received from other countries Chitepo: We recognize the dangers in receiving aid from countries that seek to control or influence us. This arises from powers that seek to support not the struggle, not the objectives, but the organisation because they feel they can control the organization. We know

powers in the world try to do that sort of thing

Woroni: How do the liberation forces go about

Woroni: A paradox seems to have emerged from what you have been saying. You reject the name Rhodesia imposed upon Zimbabwe and you reject colonial rule, but you are still fighting within the colonial borders. Chitepo: I think you will appreciate that the problem is a big one. Most of the African statesmen have come to the opinion that to cept the present administrative b the most convenient way of avoiding unnecess ary disputes. Without the various liberation forces fusing into one we are bound to have to respect the boundaries.

Woroni: Does that mean that the idea of Pan-Africanism is rather an impossible dream? Chitepo: I don't see why it is an impossible dream. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda operat a common market, from this anything could develop. It is even possible that Africa could ne one unit in itself eventually.

Woroni: What can Australians do to help liberations struggles in Zimbabwe? Chiteto: Many things - we seek public support of our struggle and public condemnation of the Smith regime. But also we need paper printing presses, duplicating material for both internal and external publicity. We need food :lothing, medical supplies, so many things.

A.N.U. Elitist?

Should the ANU develop as an elite

C.M.Williams

A rather incoherent declaration of belief relating chiefly to, though not exclusively to the university as a teaching institution.

My smallest dictionary is charmingly clear and brief. "Elite", it says: "the best." In that sense I should be happy indeed to see the National University develop as an elite institution. But this is not the sense in which tonight's question is posed. I suppose we are talking about a university which deliberately cultiv ates in itself a sense of being 'special', different from other universities, 'superior' not simply in the excellence of its teaching and research but in the exclusiveness its membership and its possession of a privileged position

All Australian universities are elite institutions, in an obvious sense. The National university is an elite within that elite already anyone who has worked in a state university knows it -; and seems to me to have yet another elite within it. In the comparative lushness of its facilities; in the boon of having to deal with only one government of one political per sussion rather than two, possibly of opposite persuasions; in its apparent freedom to determine its own future size at will; in these and other ways the ANU is already privileged. How must more privileged, more special, more elite should it try to get?

I want to suggest that we should be very chary indeed of even beginning to think of ourselves as developing as an elite character. For it seems to me that if we begin to think of making ourselves elite, we are already beginning to be elitists; and elitism in a university en tails grave risks of defeating what I see as central educational objectives of a university and of corrupting important social functions of

Elitism is alive and well, on the campus, now. Its advocates are people of sincerity, certainly no less devoted to good teaching and research than their critics. They reveal themselves annually when the question comes up, What 'entrance standard' will be set for next year? They urge that standard higher, year by year. They may be heard occasionally suggest ing that this place would be worthy of the name 'National University' if it admitted students only of the 'highest calibre': perhaps, even only Honours students and graduate students. In debate on the future size of the university they vote for the smallest size. In debate on the proper proportions between full-time and part-time students, or between graduate and under-graduate, honours and pass, they are apto emphasize the importance of the smaller or more privileged groups at the expense of the larger or less 'rewarding' ones. The people of whom I speak honestly believe that the ANU can best serve the Nation by concentrating its resources on the cultivation of the intellectually exceptional, leaving other institutions to look after the average and the unexceptional.

Elites, it seems to me, tend to have characteristics which suggest that these honest peo ple are mistaken. Elites have a way of becomng wrapped up in themselves, inward-looking and insensitive to external stimuli and needs. This is partly because to an elite, anything outside the elite is also beneath the elite; in some sense inferior and not worthy of the respect of the exceptional.

Aristocracies of all kinds tend to mix only with themselves, to talk only to each other,

the find the same sorts of jokes amusing and the same sorts of behaviour distressing. It has all been nicely summed up in the lines of John Bossidy on "The Aristocracy of Harvard":-And this is good old Boston,

The home of the bean and the cod,

Where the Lowells talk to the Cabots, And the Cabots talk only to God. It, in the circumstances, elites become isolated from the communities in which they subsist, insulated against that community's expectat ions and needs, it is hardly surprising. And insulation from the community implies ignorance of the community. Should this happen I would expect the community to be first indifferent, perhaps amused, but ultimately irrit ated and even outrgaed by the pretensions of the place: hardly a state of affairs in which a university can bestow benefit on a community nor one in which it is likely the community will agree to bestow the essential benefit of m al and financial support on the university.

To descend for a while to some practical implications of the elitism which I believe may well flow from a conscious effort to 'develop as an elite institution':-Let us imagine that we decide to admit as undergraduates only those of "the highest calibre". This means judging that a more or less large proportion of the students who are here today for example, was really not worthy of our effort. People of that quality, living in Can-

berra, let us say, would have to be told that

try some other place. (If, that is, they can

the ANU doesn't want them; but they could

afford to live in another place). It means we are now prepared to explain to our colleagues in the other Australian uni versities why we, rather than they, are fitted for the select task of cultivating select talents.

It presupposes the invention of methods far better than any we have, in being or in prospect, for identifying 'the highest calibre'. Alternatively, it might mean somehow learning to suppress the bad conscience most academ ics already have about the practice of judging calibre by examination results which we know can be grossly distorted by the affluence of a school or of parents or both, by accidents of geography, in short by factors having nothing whatever to do with the capability of a prospective university student.

It also suggests that we will have to find some way of attracting 'the highest calibre' to Canberra, and of sustaining it here. Attracting to us, that is, students who would otherwise have found their places in universities nearer to home. The ANU is already an object of some resentment in other universities for the degree to which it already does this through its graduate and undergraduate scholarships. To accentuate that resentment would, I believe, increase the distance between ANU and its sister institutions and make even more efficient the insulation wrapped around the elite uni-

But for me these practical implications are in themselves relatively unimportant. What I baulk at is the thought that as a member of an elite university accepting elite students, I would have to embrace - or at any rate live with totally false philosophies of education and of the functions of universities. Our elitists appear to believe that an elite

National University could best serve Australia by using the best resources to develop the best talents. I don't find it hard to see how such an institution could confer great benefits on the select students who got into the aristocracy. I do find it hard to see how this guar antees that the Nation will reap any benefit at

BUT THIS IS NOT ENOUGH! THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MUST BE PREPARED TO FINANCIALLY SUPPORT THE JUST STRUGGLE OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE' all. Universities don't exist merely for the bene-

native ways of spending its money and its A university which deliberately sets out to attract and cultivate only what is by definition relatively rare in the community runs a grave risk of forgetting its duty to the community. It is reasonable that Australians should expect to see and to feel the benefits this university claims to be able to bestow. It is reasonable that the Australian community should judge those benefits by its own lights, rather than by those of the immediate bene ficiaries or of the elite university. If the elitists can persuade me that the products of an elite institution will, in fact, share and diffuse the skills, the wisdom, the vision they develop in the 'new ANU' with their fellow Australians I will be relieved. But because of the inwardooking, self-renewing and exclusive tendencie of elites generally, I do not accept that this is

Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Africa

The Prime Minister and Minister for

Portuguese territories in Africa.

Foreign Affairs, Mr Whitlam, said on 25th

May, that the Australian people and Gov-

ernment supported the inalienable right

the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and

Liberation Day (25th May), Mr Whitlam

Government. Africa Liberation Day marks

said that this support was clearly mani-

the beginning of the inaugural Week of

Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of

Fighting for Freedom, Independence and

Equal Rights. The United National Gen-

instituted the Week of Solidarity which

eral Assembly, at its 27th session in 1972.

Mr Whitlam said that the present Gov-

fit of individuals, bright or otherwise. They

existence is secured not by a benign God of

Higher Learning, not even by a benign Treas-

likely to happen naturally. (Indeed, the best

products of such an institution would seem to

encourages and pays them. Their very right to

ernment's actions of support had included

changes in Australia's voting on African

issues at the 27th session of the United

fested in the actions of the present

South Africa and Guinea (BISSAU)

will be held annually.

to self-determination and independence of

In a statement on the occasion of Africa

me fair game for the talent-scouts from Boston, and Cambridge, from Harwell and Detroit) I am loath to appear as a defender of the status quo, but I do believe that a university which sets its standards of service as high as possible, and its standards of entry as low as practicable, is most likely to serve the community by diffusing its benefits widely through out that community. A university in which the public-service part-timer; the honest, com petent but not sparkling students; the capable but as yet unsophisticated product of the country high school; the housewife of sufficient but undistinguished academic merit; - in which all these have open to them what the university has to offer - that seems to me th university likeliest to deserve, and to get, the respect of the community that sustains it. If we are to change, let us consider how we might lean towards more generous, rather than more restrictive definitions of those who can benefit from a university education. Who knows, if Australians once see that we are in earnest

about serving them, they may even be willing for governments to give us the money and have duties to the community which tolerates. other resources required to do the job properly

If the university wants to emphasize and earn its National title, there are, I think, other and better ways of doing it than by seeking to make it an 'elite institution'. Let us cul tivate a deliberate sensitivity to community needs, present and future. When we are contemplating new developments, let us give full play to the national interest in our choices. Let us accept the role of the filler of important gaps in the teaching and research work of less favoured universities. Let us continue and expand the work of providing a hospitable centre for academic gatherings of staff and students from around the continent. Let us embrace a particular responsibility for studies with a distinct, national or regional importance, even more than we do today. Let us bring to this country, and share with our colleagues in other universities, leaders in every discipline

And while we are being National, I would have us remember that we are also a Canberra-Queanbeyan university; a southern New South Wales university. The capable young of our local communities have, I believe, a particular right to see the ANU as their university, as well as the Nation's at large. So do the public servants and teachers and others who seek an opportunity for university education. If we ever adopt limits to growth which have the effect of debarring these people while admitting those of 'higher calibre' from distant places, we may well deserve to be regarded as aliens within this community. In our planning of future growth, I believe we should abandon arbitrary and rigid determinations for a policy that allows us to be responsive to the needs, as they emerge, of the local as well as of the

national community. Mr Chairman, Australia is not a country that can afford to waste the talents of its young. Ours is a society expansive in outlook and in fact. It has need of good skills, sharpen ed minds, lively imaginations, above all, informed and critical citizens. If the National University doesn't contribute as generously as possible to the satisfaction of those needs, if it ever becomes merely a hot-house for ran specimens, it may end up like the Cabots of Boston - with no-one to talk to but God.

### Dalton's Bookshop

GAREMA PLACE CANBERRA CITY, 2601

PHONE: 49 1844

FIRST in CANBERRA

FOR SELECTION AND SERVICE

COME ON IN AND BROWSE!

### Student Assessment of Staff

Course and Teacher Evaluation Under construction at the moment is a programme of student assessment of courses and teachers.

The Committee of the Board of the School of General Studies on Teacher Evaluation recommended university wide evaluation of teaching but the report of this committee was rejected by the Board. However, following a submission by the Vice-Chancellor the Board resolved to encourage evaluation by individuals and groups within the University. It is hoped that at the end of this year, for the benefit of re-enrolling and new enrollment students, and of teachers a booklet which incorporates an analysis of many full year and second semester units could be produced. We hope that, following overseas models, the booklet might contain an entry for each subject of something like the following form.

#### Department of Sociology Unit: Sociology I

Lecturers Statement: "The objectives or his course ar ..... Number of students enrolled: Number

of students surveyed. Lecturers Name: a, b, tutors names a, b,

Students evaluation: a) the most significant results of the

b) the generality and most significant com ments from the survey c) summary of results of questionnaire.

In choosing a questionnaire many from all over the world were studied but for several reasons we are not satisfied with any of them in toto.

So many of the questionnaires seen were nothing more than consumer surveys and the publication of results for students and teachers is nothing more than a computer print out sheet bound into a book consisting principally of a tally of poll ratings on a 6 point scale to various virtues and vices they seem to feel are univerally valid. In the writing up of this evaluation it is hoped to avoid the tendency of surveys to exaggerate the average response by giving greater importance to the comments of those who felt strongly one way or the other about their teachers and courses.

tributed early in third term. It is hoped that all students will cooperate and an accurate picture of students opinions of courses and instructors will be obtained.

SET THE STAGE For the Union Art Competition, In the Bridge, Union Building, September 11 — September 16.

and prizes in: General (painting and three dimensional **Photographics** 

Union Prize for the best over all entry - \$100. Union Prize for the best photographic - \$30 Union Prize for the best ceramic - \$30 J.B. Youngs Prize for the best student entry — \$50 Swains Prixe for the best graphic - \$30

Entry forms and information from the Union Office of phone



### LEARNING EXCHANGE

On Thursday, July 12th, a meeting was held of some of those interested in the concept of a Learning Exchange in Canberra. Laura Turnbull, of the World Education Fellowship, was present and was represent a fairly wide cross section of The questionnaire will probably be dis- able to suggest several possible contacts potentially influential in getting an exchange underway.

. The meeting learned that there are or read the a several, Community Service Centres already of this term. becoming established in Canberra. These

### **Hobart Place Pharmacy**

10% Discount To Students with I.D. Cards. Check our prices for: Toothpaste, Deodorants, Soaps, etc. We stock all quality toiletries including: - Revlon, Yardley, Steiner, Eyelax, Outdoor Girl, Perfumery. Before going to the supermarket - at concession prices - we beat

are at private adresses where people can ring for information on various things such as, clubs and societies, legal advice, etc. Obviously, this is similar in concept to a learning exchange and any exchange set up should logically work with theses-

It was also learned that the TAB provide grants for community services. A submission for a grant is to be drafted this

A publicity release, explaining the tructure and aims of the Exchange is being printed for general and media distribution.

A submission to the Dept. of the Capital Territory is yet to be drafted, It is hoped that they can be persuaded to bear the bulk of the financial burden that such things as rent for premises would create.

The Melbourne Learning Exchange has its own newspaper in which items of interest and lists of teachers/potential learners are published. It is hoped that the extra work-load could be avoided by printing the same sort of information in regular spaces in various established community newspapers. It is also hoped that noticeboard space in community centres such as the Monaro Mall and Woden Plaza would be another means of spreading information on learning/teaching requirements.The manager of the Mall has approached and seems interested. No formal response has

An article about the Learning Exchange will appear in the CAE paper, CCAESARIAN soon, and also hopefully afeature in the Canberra Times.

There is a meeting in the Clubs and Meeting Societies Room next Tuesday,31st July. Anyone with any ideas on anything and especially on the submissions to the Dept.

of the Capital Territory would be most we or interested in the Learning Exchange. Alternatively,contact Steve Jones,c/o CAC There is a meeting about the School

Without Walls in the old Canberra High on August 1st.Literature on the Exchange will be distributed there, as the people attending Canberra. The meeting will also be worth attending for its own sake. For further information see Jamie Griffin,c/o Woroni or read the article in the second Woroni

After Laurel Smith's And Ralph O'Connor's Letter in the last Woroni, one may well ask: who runs the

Union ? If Board members do not even

understand what happens at meetings, and are as careless of the truth as Smith and O'Connor, then we can be sure it is not the Board members! What are the facts? The Executive meeting of 2 July, after considering an urgent plea from Bar Staff to get an order o in for 9oz glasses to avoid intolerable delays, agreed to the request. It agreed on two conditions: 1) That this was only a time saver and was a decision that could be cancelled WITH NO FINANCIAL LOSS to the Union, and 2) That this would NOT PRE-EMPT a proper consideration by the Bar Committee of the choice they STILL HAD to raise prices or to reduce glass size. At the Board Meeting, it was clear that Smith and O'Connor objected to A POSSIBLE DECISION OF THE BAR COMMITTEE, namely to reduce glass size. Despite the fact that this was IRRELEVANT to the Executive decision, they challenged that decision. The BOARD did not support

They then decided to pre-empt the Bar Committe's proper decision of the issue, and to decide that, as a matter of a policy, glass size should not be refuced. THE BOARD REJECTED THIS. Finally, they tried to castrate the Boar they tried to castrate the Bar Committee by resolving to prevent their decision from becoming effective until after the next Board meeting, where, obviously, they would oppose any reduction in glass size.THE BOARD also rejected this. This long process, in which Smith and O'Connor were given every opportunity to air their views and have them discussed, voted upon and decided, can, by no stretch of the imagination be accurately described by: 'The Executive decision was blatantly pushed through the Board meet-

Yours sincerely,

Union Executive Patrick Power Richard Refshauge Francis Keighley



CANBERRA THEATRE Friday 10th & Saturday 11th August at 8.15pm

Bookings open now at Canberra Theatre (497600) & Bourchier's (Kingston)

PRICES: \$3.70 - STUDENTS: \$2.20 Children & Pensioner Concessions Available

PROGRAMME INCLUDES - Passionfruit, Untitled, Le Corsaire, The Dolls, Couples, Western Symphony, Classic Pattern, La Source (eight ballets, seven choreo graphers)



### Private Collection An Australian film reviewed

PRIVATE COLLECTION: the film and its producer.

As pointed out in the Canberra Times (July 17) Keith Salvat's film Private Collection never rises to great heights. It does, however, provide the viewer with an hour and a half of quiet enjoyment. While the plot is never meant to dominate the film its melodramatic quality is adequate to sustain the visual effects and thoughtful contrasts which salvat creates. Peter Reynolds dominates the film in the role of a fanatic collector with a heart condition - his good effect is largely gained through well controlled facial expression. Pam Stephenson was great as his tapdancing dream-like wife who lived in a childhood world of fantasy. I didn't find the film as funny as the advertising suggested it would be and was a little disappointed in Graham Bond who usually provides a few good laughs. Possibly the most impressive aspect of the film was the camera work which (considering that all scenes were shot only once) showed competence and imagination, especially in a slow motion scene towards the end of the Collection at the Center Cinema). Alfilm when Pam Stephenson tap-dances away with hubby's heart pills and watches him die at her feet.

to its producer/director Keith Salvat at the Centre Cinema. While having no great illusions about the prosperity of the Australian film industry I was just a bit surprised to find Salvat arranging his own window advertising. (visions of Fellini or Warhol groping around dusty display windows in New York or London flashed into my mind). This immediately raised

the problem which faces all producers in Australia i.e. film distribution. A couple of firms control distribution here and until a recent Tariff Board enquiry (which used Private Collection as evidence on behalf of the Australian Film Development Corporation) offered Australian producers such shithouse contracts that distribution was generally arranged on an individual basis - thus Keith Salvat has the tedious job of chasing his film around the country to see that all goes well. Similar stumbling blocks are provided by less commercial organizations; the Australian Film Institute refused to even consider Private Collection for its 1972 film festival because it had never won a prize - not exactly the way for a local institution to endear itself to local film makers.

Salvat has lots of good words for the AFDS, a government body which subsidizes local feature films which appear to have a chance of commercial success (AFDC also supports other types of film such as the two good Brian Robinson shorts which were shown with Private though Salvat was only subsidized to the tune of \$24,000 similar ventures are now receiving as much as \$150,000 i.e. Before I saw Private Collection I talked film budgets can at least approach a level of reality. The next level of responsibility belongs to the Australian film goer who can no longer decide not to see a film just because it is Australian.

At the moment the film industry in Australia is intricately tied up with other fields such as TV and theatre. What experience we have in film work, script writing and acting is now devoted to these

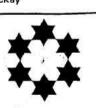


areas. Salvat himself pays his rent via a trainee directorship with the Melboume Theatre Co. once again indicating the economic wasteland of Australian films. While Salvat advocates cooperation with TV (e.g. making films especially for that medium) and theatre he would also like to see a degree of specialization which will allow writers, actors and technicians to gain the experience necessary to make good feature films.

This year Salvat hopes to stage a "poppy musical" for the Melbourne Theatre Co. He firmly believes that pop music is overtaking films as a means of communication in the modern world. Youth no longer looks for its heroes on the silver screen; instead it is turning to the stars of the pop stage for stimulation and leader-

This does not mean that films are finished, at the moment Salvat-is planning a film which (as Private Collection was total fantasy) shall portray total contemporary reality. His only delay comes from the lack of good scripts and adequate financial backing. Considering that Salvat believes that life is really an R-rated movie. (not a B grade as many passive pessimists would believe) Australia could be in for a dose of violent/sexy cinema [Gough Whitlam being kicked in the balls by a naked Billie Snedden ... ?]

Salvat is not a super Australian nationalist as far as the future of the Australian film industry is concerned. Even if money and scripts were found, even if we avoided what seems an inevitable submission to commercialism, Salvat still feels that Australia will remain a cultural backwater. After visits overseas his return to Australia leaves him rather depressed at the lack of contact we have with the flow of vitality and progressive ideas which pass between America and Europe. He does not totally reject Australia; his ideal life would be based in London or New York with flying visits to make films. While I see this compromise as unrealistic it portrays yet again our longing for other cultures and suspicion of our own. However, perhaps for Keith Salvat it could resolve the dilemma produced by what Geoffrey Blainey describes as the "tyranny of distance" .. . Tim Mackay



2 JULY 1973 Staff: David, Trevor Bronwyn Diane Debbie, Jamie, John Andrew, Dave Helen.

D.S.P. A. McCredie.

Business Manager. Andrew Saul.

Printers. Maxwell Printers.

Representatives of the Australian Public Service Board

30 July-1 Aug.

Appointments should be arranged with

TYPING DONE MY HOME. REASONABLE RATES. TOP QUALITY. PHONE MRS WITHERS - 48.7044 (B.H.) or 88.3667 (A.H.)

# WOK **BILONG** NUIGINI TUDE menzies library 27july - 17august

SECOND SA MEETING FAILS or BOY BITES DOG

THE 'NEW LOOK' ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Well, the second meeting failed to start! Lack of publicity + lack of interest = Lack of quorum.

The old style ANU SA certainly left the power in the hands of the minority, but it also left the responsibility in the hands of a minority. That is, the responsibility of turning up,of taking part,of doing work.

Now that is all changed. Now EVERY-ONE has the responsibility; EVERY-BODY has to do the work. This is a pretty simple analysis, but when the truth of it is so blatantly flouted as it was through the last general meeting, it obviously needs needs to be stated.

So: many of the items on the agenda are merely procedural - adoption of minutes, Presidential report, election of officers officers - but the control of these by YOU was the point of the new amendments. YOU ASKED FOR IT - ACCEPT IT.

Among other matters, were important social motions;

\*Repeal of Vagrancy laws - a paradigmatic paradigmatic example of the 'oppressive laws aimed by the middle-class at the lower-class,making another victimless

\*Register of student houses - apparantly urgently needed in the current housing difficulties, but perhaps a dangerous collation of information.

\*Legalisation of grass; \*Drug Referral Service;

\*Activities of the Canberra Drug Squad are your 'friendly D.S.' real enemies or paternalistic friends?;

\*Subsidy for advertising contraceptives - should the ANU SA pay for more contraceptive advertising now that the law has

These, and other matters will now be discussed at the adjourned meeting on Tuesday, July 31, in the Refectory at

IT'S YOUR CHANCE TO PARTICIPATE

# CAREERS with the Australian Public Service

will visit the University on

to interview interested students.

**Careers and Appointments Officer** 

National Library of Australia

### THE WAR GOESON

Report by Guy Belanger, Bishop of Valleyfield (Quebec), and George A. Sevel, Professor of Law at Montreal.

### The Existence of Political Prisoners in South Vietnam

During our stay of almost two weeks in South Vietnam, it was possible for us to meet a certain number of prisoners of old who had recently been set free, as well as several families of people actually being detained by the Government of South Vietnam.

As a result of this enquiry, we can assert formally and with documents to back up the assertion that the government of the Republic of South Vietnam in fact has in detention a very large number of political prisoners.

We take objection, moreover, to the over-simplification and sophistry of the government of South Vietham which claims that any ideas which does not coincide with the views of the present can be accused of being communistinspired or of being a pro-communist neutralist and justifies the imprisonment of innocent people. We are aware of the case of several people imprisoned simply for having maintained that it was possible to arrive at a negotiated peace in South Vietnam.

On the basis of this definition it was possible for us to assert and to gather formal evidence that there are in South Vietnam thousands of political prisoners:

A. Prisoners in detention as a result of being condemned by the "Countryside Military Tribunal".

We have been able to verify the case of several tens of prisoners actually existing in prison having been sentenced by the "Countryside Military Tribunal".

A special tribunal which used to be the Special Military Tribunal. Technically this tribunal should only be concerned with military matters, but a series of decress/laws provides that all political affairs come within its com-

Though we have not been able to verify it, the figure of 27,000 prisoners condemned by this military campaign tribunal was given us by a large religious organization worthy of the greatest confidence: to be precise, the Venerable Thiek Huyen Quang, Secretary General of the South Vietnamese Buddhist Church.

B. Prisoners in preventive detention. We have also confirmed the existence of a large number of prisoners in preventive detention, who have been arrested by one of the ten different police organizations operating in South Vietnam, and who, up until now have not been accused, tried or convicted.

South Vietnamese laws fixed the per-

have increased this maximum to 120 days and this can be extended by the judge.

In spite of the exorbitant and abnormal length of time, which is in itself a source of great injustice, we have confirmed the existence of numerous cases where this preventive detention had illegally continued for more than a year.

We have confirmed that many of them were detained for purely political

C. Prisoners in administrative interment. We have also confirmed the existence of another category of prisoners detained officially and specifically for political reasons. In fact article 19 of the decree law 004/66 of 15 February 1966 provides that "by order of the Prime Minister, any person considered dangerous to national defence and public security may be interned in a prison or a detention camp for a maximum period of two (2) years which may be extended "

Imprisonment is not dependent upon a legal trial and conviction. It is a matter of unilateral decision by the government and does not need to be explained or justified.

. By the very nature of this administrative internment all prisoners in this category correspond exactly to the definition of political prisoners and we have confirmed that there are a lot of them.

The same religious leader mentioned before (the venerable Thick Huyen Quang) has estimated, by means of the sums of money set apart to feed these prisoners, that there is a minimum of 30,000 of them provided for by the central government alone. This minimum number does not include prisoners in preventive detention provided for by provincial or local authorities.

Fear of having to give account of their actions may perhaps restrain a little the repressive activities of the government. who would doubtless like one day to wipe out all living proof of its acts.

On this point international opinion may be a great help in improving the lot of these political prisoners.

### Part Two.

The Situation of Political Prisoners Because of the pressure of international opinion on the question of political prisoners, the government of the Vietnamese Republic is at the moment proceeding with reclassification of prisoners by changing the status of political prisoners to that of common law prisoners.

### A. Changing of Status

We have been informed, for instance, that during the week preceeding the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement, the military campaign tribunal was in continuous session within the very prison of Tan Hiep in the absence of the accused people and without their lawyers (if they iod of preventive detention at a maximum ever had one). This was in order to

proceed with the rapid conviction on the grounds of common law crime, of the thousands of political prisoners who were still held in preventive detention.

We verified from documents of the Penal Administration (i.e. permits for families to visit) that some prisoners who were termed 'political' by the government before the Paris Agreement are now classified as common law prisoners. However, this proceedure isn't possible for prisoners who are too well known and who have been prominent in the political scene -i.e. MPs, university professors, leaders of democratic organizations or students.

#### B. The Legal confusion.

In this operation of transforming political prisoners to common law prisoners, the government's task is made easy by the inextricable legal confusion e.g. the military campaign tribunal is permitted to judge political affairs as well as affairs of common law.

### C. Acquitted people continue to be

The accusation of disturbing public order is even broader when you realise that it can also justify administrative internment. There are numerous prisoners who after being acquitted by the military tribunal, are still detained by the measure of internal administration taken by the government.

We have been informed, and possess a list of 400 prisoners detained at Na Trang prison who were called before the prison authorities on 15 February 1973 and made to sign a form bearing their fingerprints which testified that they had been freed by the authorities. Yet, on 16 February, these 400 prisoners, officially and administratively freed, were transported to the prison island of Con Son. We were informed that similar forms were distributed in numerous South Vietnamese prisons. There is every reason to believe that when the present administration has to render accounts it will attempt to disclaim all responsibility for these fraudulent documents.

### D. Atrocious Conditions of Detainment

The international press has outlined the grave physical and psychological consequences of incarceration in the Thieu government's jails. We can confirm the occurrence of maltreatment and

We were able to meet in the Saigon countryside four people recently freed from the Con Son (Paulo Condor) tiger cages, wherer they had spent six long

All four, gravely ill, could not and can no longer walk as a result of their maltreatment. They were all suffering from serious liver and lung diseases. One of them suffered from convulsions reminiscent of an epileptic fit. They assured

us that they had been in perfect health

Without papers it was impossible to move or separate them, for two of them had families in Saigon. They begged us to do something for them so they might be looked after, either taking them to hospital or asking that they might be handed over to the PRG authorities.

Our Vietnamese assured us that there were hundreds of cases such as these.

#### E. Torture.

These old inmates confirmed having been tortured since their arrest, and having been beaten by warders and right-wind prisoners. Other political inmates and people who had been authorized to visit their near ones in prison described to us scenes of atrocious torture and the terrible sequel to such treatment.

The Repression Continues

We must not think that the signing of the Paris Accords in January 1973 has put an end to the repression, arrests and torture. We must also report of the horror and fear which is a part of each day under the authority of Thieu.

We have obtained a copy of an official telegram signed and sent by the General Secretary of the National Council for Operation Phoenix (Phung Hoeng). This operation, denoted alternatively under the name F6 Program, has been set by American advisers and has the avowed aim of physically liquidating the cardres and sympathizers of the PRG in South Vietnam.

A telegram dated 5 April, 1973, proves that the operation, though hitherto thought ended, still continues, with the goal of "rendering harmless people who disturb the peace".

This telegram also gives a precise idea of the artificial character of the legal proceedures and practices followed It explains that, in order to allow total to the central authorities, it suffices to denote on imprisonment committal papers "disturber of the peace". A person committed thus might also be brought before the Military Tribunal for the Countryside or the local Security Council, perhaps to be convicted under common law, or if a political prisoner, to be sent to a Concentration camp by the Security Council by virtue of an administrative means of internment.

We bring from Vietnam the proof that there exist political prisoners detained by the Thieu government, that they are maltreated and tortured, that even when released their freedom is a living death, that the political arrests and imprisonments continue and that, without an energetic intervention by international public opinion and a mobilisation of democratic forces, many, after so many others,

What they are asking for is simply the most elementary justice; the liberation of innocent people unjustly detained for political reasons.

### THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

All members of the A.N.U. Union who are not members of the incoming Board and not employed by the Union are invited to apply for the following positions on the listed

House Committee Development Committee Discipline Committee

3 positions 5 positions

4 positions

Applications should be made in writing, supported by a mover and seconder from among the Union's membership and include a brief list of past experience. Applicants are also requested to appear before the incoming Board for interview - to take place on Monday 6th August — 8 pm.

The tenure of office of committee members will be ONE YEAR from 7th August, 1973. Please note that Committee Meetings are usually held on Mondays.

> E.C. de Totth, Secretary to the Union.

National Library of Australia

### post vietnam syndrome

PENTAGON ADMITS 10,000 NON-**COMBAT DEATHS IN INDOCHINA** 

Washington, June 16 (PNS) - Over 10,000 US servicemen died in south-east Asia from causes other than combat, the Pentagon has admitted in a letter to Democrate Senator Robert Byrd, which the senator recently made public. The figure means that over one in four of those killed in Indochina died from non-combat causes.

The figures were contained in a report from Amex, an American exile group, and published in Peace News on June 8.

"In his letter to Senator Byrd, the Deputy Assistant Defence Secretary, Lieut-Gen. Benade, said non-hostile deaths totalled 10,303 up to the end of last March. Of these, 973 were cases of 'accidental homicide', 190 murders, 793 'accidental self-destruction' and 379 suicides. Other 'accidents' resulted in the deaths of 1,420. At least 102 drug abuse deaths were recorded up to the end of August.

"The letter said the Pentagon is seriously concerned over such deaths particularly those caused by fragging (assault by throwing fragmentation or antipersonnel bombs) and of accidental homicide, but went on to minimise the importance of those."

The continued demoralisation afflicting returned US soldiers is described in the May-June issue of Amex-Canada, published by American exiles in Canada, and the June issue of Winter Soldier, paper of Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Winter Soldier Organisation.

Both papers describe what psychiat-

rists have called the Post-Vietnam Syndrome; Winter Soldier renames it Post-Vietnam Struggle. Symptoms of the afflication, according to a New York psychiatrist, Dr C.F.Shantan, are "Guilt, self-punishment, no outlet for bitterness or hatred, feelings of being a scapegoat, psychic numbing, alienation, inability to express love or trust, and confusion from never really knowing who the 'enemy' is! '

According to one study, an estimated 23 to 27 percent of Vietnam veterans over 500,000 people - have attempted suicide. Both papers report the case of Don Kemp, a veteran who developed "heavy paranoid symptoms" on his return from Vietnam, for which he was receiving treatment: he kept guns in his car and home, including one under his pillow.

His psychiatrist noted some improvement in his condition and recommended his discharge from treatment; in the words of two other veterans who knew him, "Don then went home and upon being awakened out of one of his terrifying nightmares by his wife shot her dead with the gun he kept under his pillow." He is now in fail for life.

Amex-Canada also reports cuts of several hundred million dollars imposed by the US administration on congressionally approved programmes aimed at providing health, education and employment benefits for Vietnam veterans. Cuts in the Veterans Administration health programme totalled \$178 million alone, it said.

PNS, June 1973.



ARE YOU TIRED OF THE SAME OLD RAQUET ?

Why suffer the humiliation of having a tattered squash racquet?

SPORTING WORLD

AT THE CORNER OF EAST ROW AND LONDON CIRCUIT

**PHONE 47 9156** 

SPORTING WORLD has a great selection of squash racquets and everything for all your sporting needs.

and... a

### GROWING UP WITH JACK?



Wednesday 12th July, was a high energy, high tech day for several members of a Canberra Branch of the Hare Alcohol Consciousness Affinity.

The pubescent periods of the day were wiled away in the hallowed environs of our local temple, the Union Bar, discoursing on the state of the economy, and the

However as the twilight hours were well and truly beginning to numb the sunlight and our burdened brains I was suddenly accosted with a series of verbal blows up my earhole. In fact, when I had distilled the cliches, it appeared that a demonstration was in the offering - the ANU Labour Club (Revolting Communist) was going to pay homage to Dr Peter Arnold, the president of the General Practitioners Society, who was convening a meeting at the Albert Hall.

Most people are made aware at some stage of their lives of the sort of scene Peter and his henchmen are dealing in - I mean paying \$5.60 to open a door and confront a pair of dollar-flashing eyes, sizing you up for wallet value is enough to induce nausea in the most ironcast of alcoholic innards.

Being ever aware of the threat of alchoolic poisoning, my heart was stirred to venture forth and protect the interests of the aged, the sick and the infirm. Therefore the Guru Jack Gi, the fat 22 years old mystic procured several cans of Courage Bitter and in due course his slender figure graced the entrance of the Albert

Several scruffy, illkempt, longhaired, poofters (obviously masquarading under that eternal excuse, "I'm a student") were assembled in the foyer harassing their friendly family doctors with handbills denigrating their financial motives. I managed to slip past most of these undesirables but one of them glimpsed a sight of return to the Union Bar and suck more my cherubic facial structure and collared piss. We drove off as the pigs arrived. me under the pretence of being an acquaintance.

This young fellow quickly slipped me some eggs and tomatoes and with a pat on the back vanished into the crowd. This episode considerably confused my sodden mental faculties but I let it pass, perhaps he thought I was a down-and-out doctor and was in need of such nourishment having spent my last cent on the second

PAGE IL

The meeting had now opened and I hurriedly dashed to a seat near the front of the hall, as such a position was most advantageous to hear Arnold's bullshit

On stage Arnold was supported by a panel of three Canberra doctors who were not introduced for ethical reasons. (by the way the association of ethics and doctors appears to me to contain an innate discrepency).

difficult due to a vocal minority of about 30 people out of the 350 present who greeted him with heckling and jeering, or as a local paper put it "by hisses, boos, whistles and horn-blowing." Despite this Arnold was only obviously distraught on two occasions when he referred to several of the assembled as "bombastic nongs" and "rude people".

The remaining speeches were greeted in a similar vein and occasionally with an egg. Apparently there were other members of the audience who had been

However, Arnold won the toss and went in to bat first, but this was a little mistaken for down-and-out doctors as well. Still it was only natural after hearing the passionate pleas of poverty from the doctors, to donate these same eggs to more deserving members of the com-

Question time at the end of the Doctor's Follies was a complete shambles with the chairman refusing many questions to be answered due to interjections. By this stage at least half the audience had departed unimpressed with the proceedings and the meeting was closed.

This appeared to be the cue for a massive assault of eggs and tomatoes by the ruffians and I don't think I can remember any other time when I have seen four people leave a stage so fast

The meeting was over and I had run out of cans so the obvious next move was to

Cervisia lux mea. Jack Growford

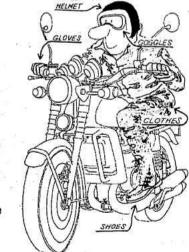
### UNIVERSITY PHARMACY

For a complete pharmaceutical service right here on campus.

Leave your exposed film with us to be processed. (Pacific or Kodak processing). Black and white back the same day, colour in about three days.

> Remember, our discounts apply to ALL on campus, students and adminis trative staff.





For accessories, spare parts and service on ANY make of Motorbike, see



National Library of Australia

#### Continued from page 3

the open the discontent in all parts of the university with the Board's proposal.

After the circulation of piles of paper, the holding of endless seminars and the moving of countless resolutions, the cumbrous formal machinery of university government, clearly designed with little thought to realistic student participation, finally swung against the proposed semes-

Incredible efforts were made to convince the Board that, really, not terribly many people were wholeheartedly in favour of the semester calendar (something the Working Party told them). A campaign was needed in effect to overpublicise the vital fact that so many people were violently opposed to the semester calendar — all these endeavours were necessary, not so much to overcome the complexity of the system of university government, but to achieve probably what comes to the same thing, to compensate . for the bias in the system against student opinion. All this was required in order to convince the members of the Board (which includes no student representative at all) that they were wrong - that they didn't know what everyone was thinking - and if they did, then such opinion had to be given due weight. It was this attitude - that the wel-

fare of the university as seen by the Board takes precedence over the welfare of the university as seen by the university which had to be overcome

Only last month, one Board paper summing up the arguments for and against a semester calendar concluded with the incredible statement

"It seems then that, on the evidence available at this moment, the most significant argument against moving to a semester calendar is that it is not favoured by the majority of the participants"

-the idea clearly being that such opposition was based on no evidence or arguments of any merit at all and the Board's view of the academic merits of a semester calendar remains valid and unchallen-

The point about all these mixed metaphors and horrifying cliches is not to numb the reader into stupefacation but to emphasise that the process of ascertaining opinion, consulting the people concerned and forcing the Board of the SGS to open its eyes took quite some time. The ideas of those who set themselves up as our rulers were wrong. They were so wrong about the semester calendar that they failed to realise that people who study semester units can and many do prefer a year long calendar (e.g. 55% of re-enrolling students in the plebiscite who studied semester and year long units in the same year preferred the year long calendar)

The Board had to have a duly prepared circulated, collected, processed and evaluated survey before they would believe

A resolution of the Students' Association was not enough, it appears, to put the Board at least on notice of considerable opposition.

The Board was so out of touch with the campus that it failed to realise that many of the very people who were supposed to detest the present year long calendar did not in fact do so. (e.g. 68% of re-enrolling Forestry students in the sample preferred the year long calendar).

And YET ... the Board in one half of one hour (if that) has now decided to adopt the very Working Party/Report it had once rejected. The compromise quaternal calendar had been rejected by the Board last November with the words that the calendar's "academic disadvantages outweighed the advantages". At that stage, the Board was, for some funny reason, anxious "to allow further discussion by staff (including members of the Board) and students on the issues in-

After flopping from side to side like a bemused fish, the Board now suddenly finds it can after all make some use of the Report of that sop of a Working Party it threw to the masses last year.

But no, - not the whole Report not the bit about seeking the advice of the body which had the bad or good idea (depending on how straitened are the Board's circumstances when it looks at it) in the first place. In fact, a totally embittered and twisted person could hear the members of the Board thinking, 'we had such trouble with the first calendar we proposed - how about we just throw this one up to Council and see anyone - certainly not ask the people who are affected what they think."

Even a reasonable student would be entitled to ask what happened to the "further discussion by staff ... and students" which the Board earlier stated it was anxious to "allow".

After the disastrous effort to set up the semester calendar - after the Board was shown to be so completely out of touch with opinion on campus - after the desperate need to consult students yea, the necessity to look at the university as a whole for ideas on the calendar and the teaching structure had been clearly shown, the Board decides in half an hour to adopt another calendar, and this time no-one will be consulted or (the suspicion at one stage was) even told. The individual Faculty Education Committees were informed of the new calendar but not given an opportunity to express an opinion.

The incredible folly is that even if the Board only went so far as to accept the Working Party's offer and ask the people who came up with the quaternal calendar in the first place, they might find out that there are reservations held about the original Report and that some members may have changed their minds.

As one student said when confronted with the quaternal Calendar, the only good thing about it is that it means you can have two holidays in the skiing

There are two conclusions to be made

here - one specific and one general.

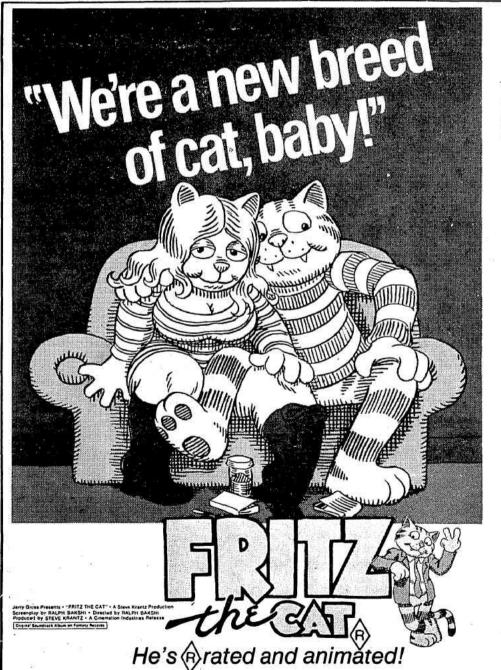
FIRST, it is the Board which seeks the change of calendar. It is up to them to justify the change, and to justify it to the university as a whole. They have before them the opinions of much of the School of General Studies on two calendars. They have no idea of opinion of the quaternal calendar.

It should not have to be a case of the university fighting once again to have a say, even to have the Board reconsider its decision: a decision to change the cirwhether they swallow it and we won't tell cumstances under which the students are taught. The onus is on the Board to substantiate its decision - they, not us, should be required to justify their view - to produce an Academic Impact Statement. Faced with support in the plebiscite for retaining the present calendar while searching for a new one, the Board's action could be interpreted as taken in deliberate disregard of the will of those to whom it hands down the law.

But SECOND, perhaps to those of us who have long looked upon the efficacy of the Board with scepticism, this matter has finally brought home this real truth: that the Board of the SGS is not and rarely has been in touch with the rest of the university. It is long time it was torn apart and reconstituted. Charges of incompetence, if made, would in themselves be sufficient to warrant such a reaction. But if, to a totally embittered and uncharitable mind, it seemed to come to a state of affairs such as that the welfare of the undergraduate school were threatened by what appeared to be an attempt by thinking men to avoid consultation and probably embarassment if all that could be concluded was that on the face of it our rulers were indulging in the ultimate in contempt - then members of the Board would have seriously to consider the words of Cromwell.

"it is not fit that you should sit here any longer! ... You shall now give place

David Buchanan



### center cinema

The first R certificate cartoon — about a freaked-out, fornicating feline who attempts to escape from today's urban banality.

It's the most sensational cartoon since the udders were censored from Disney's cows in the 1930s.

Music by Bo Diddley, Billie Holliday and friends.

STUDENTS CAN WATCH FRITZ PERFORM AT MATINEES FOR ONLY

### **TUESDAY to FRIDAY** at 12 noon

ALSO SCREENING AT 7.45, MON. TO SAT.